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MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1 9 5 4

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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INDEX

	Pages		Pages
A		M	
Abattoir	53	Maternal Mortality	59
Adoptive Acts	61	Maternity Accommodation ...	13
Ante-Natal Clinics	29	Medical inspection of school	
Area of District	10	children	35
Atmospheric Pollution	47	Mental Deficiency	25
		Mental Illness	26
B		Midwifery	28
Bakehouses	53	Milk	51
Births and Birth Rates	12	Minor Ailments	37
Bye-laws	61		
C		N	
Cancer	13	Nutrition, school children ...	35
Census statistics	10		
Child Guidance Clinic	40	O	
Child Welfare Centres	31	Ophthalmic Clinic	37
Chiropody	41	Overcrowding	50
Cleanliness Inspections	41		
Comparability Factors	12, 13	P	
Controlled Tips	55	Paediatric Clinic	39
Convalescent Home Treatment ...	32	Physiotherapy	41
Council	5	Poliomyelitis	21
		Population	11
D		Premature births	16
Deaths, causes of	14	Privy Middens	8, 43
Deaths and Death Rates	13		
Defective Vision	37	R	
Defects, School Children	36	Rateable Value	10
Diphtheria	18	Refuse collection and disposal ...	55
		Rivers	50
E		Rodent Control	54
Eyes	37		
F		S	
Factory Inspections	44	Salvage	56
Food, inspection and supervision	51	Sanitary inspection of district ...	44
Food premises	52	School Health Service	34
		Shops Act	47
G		Slaughter of animals	53
Gas and Air Analgesia	28	Smallpox	21
		Smoke abatement	47
H		Social Conditions	11
Handicapped Pupils	36	Special schools	36
Health Committee	5	Spectacles, provision of	37
Health Talks	34	Speech Therapy	39
Health Visiting	30	Staff	62
Home Help Service	33	Statistics—comparative	17
Home Nursing Service	27	Stillbirths	12
Home Teaching	26		
Houses, dwelling, number of ...	10	T	
Housing	50	Tuberculosis	24
I		U	
Ice Cream	52	Ultra Violet Light Clinic ...	38
Infant Deaths	13, 15		
Infectious Diseases	21, 22, 23	V	
		Vaccination	21
		Vital Statistics	12
		W	
		Water Supply	49
		Whooping Cough	19

Appendices.	Page
A. Vital Statistics of the Mirfield Urban District for 1945-54	58
B. Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates of Mirfield for the past twenty years	59
C. Notification of Infectious Disease in Mirfield Urban District, 1935-1954	60
D. Adoptive Acts in force in the District. Byelaws in force in the District	61
E. Staff of Health Department	62

Mirfield Urban District Council

1954—5

CHAIRMAN

Councillor FRANK COPLEY, J.P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Councillor MILNER DAY, J.P.

COUNCILLORS

BARRACLOUGH, Ernest Charles
BARRACLOUGH, Joseph Herbert
FRETWELL, Sandy, J.P.
HARDY, John, J.P.
LYDALL, Frank Berti
SHEARD, Ernest Harold
TALBOT, George Walker
WALKER, Cecil
WEBSTER, George
CHAPMAN, George Arthur

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor TALBOT, Chairman

Councillor LYDALL, Deputy Chairman

Consists of all the Members of the Council.

July, 1955.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report relating to the Urban District of Mirfield, and to the work of the Health Department for the year 1954. The custom has been repeated of presenting a report which includes a description of the County Council Public Health Services operating under my executive direction in Mirfield, as this gives a comprehensive picture of what is essentially one preventive health service, in spite of the duality of responsibility.

The vital statistics reveal a slight rise in the birth rate compared with last year (14·8 against 12·8 live births per thousand of population), and the death rate a slight drop (12·0 against 13·9 deaths per thousand population). As a result of these factors there was a natural increase of 34 in the population.

Of the 142 deaths 75% occurred after 65 years of age and 46% over 75 years of age. The commonest causes of death in 1954 were heart disease (35 cases), Cancer (29 cases), cerebral haemorrhage and thrombosis (21 cases) and coronary disease (17 cases). Compared with last year there has been a drop in the number of deaths due to cancer and to coronary disease which, with certain other diseases, have been much, one might almost say too much, in the public mind and in the press of recent years. One cannot at times escape the impression that much of the publicity given to disease in press, wireless, and perhaps particularly on television is not altogether a good thing. Often presented with an eye to drama and sensationalism, such material can greatly upset the many people who are unable to form a balanced judgement in these matters, in a manner somewhat analagous to that in which the horror comic is alleged to affect certain adolescent minds. Such is the desire for health today that fear of disease tends to drive from many the joy of living. Most doctors would, I think, agree that hypochondria is an affliction looming larger in medical practice.

The Infant Mortality Rate, 28·5 deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births, and the Stillbirth Rate, 38·2 stillbirths per thousand total births, compare very unfavourably with last year's figures which were 19·9 and 13·1 respectively. The process of rating, of course, magnifies greatly small differences in numbers. Actually there were only five infant deaths, three being due to abnormality of the infant at birth, and two due to premature birth, both of which took place in hospital. Likewise all the seven stillbirths took place in hospital and none of these patients had attended the Local Authority ante-natal clinic. Comparing statistics relating to small communities inevitably leads to considerable discrepancies from year to year owing to chance occurrences.

There were no epidemics of notifiable disease during the year and the number of such cases notified was by far the smallest ever recorded in Mirfield. The diagnosis of a single case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis on clinical grounds in a child suffering from minor constitutional upset, when the community is free of the disease must be regarded as highly doubtful.

Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough was fairly well maintained, due largely to the enthusiastic action of the health visitors in encouraging the use of these procedures. There is considerable scope for improvement in relation to whooping cough immunisation and this would be greatly facilitated by the use of a suitable preparation combining diphtheria and whooping cough fractions. Such preparations are available and indeed in use in several other authorities, but not yet approved in the West Riding Scheme. Vaccination against smallpox in infancy, in spite of all endeavour, has again sunk to its former low level now that the smallpox outbreak in certain parts of the County last year has receded from the public consciousness. The Ministry of Health in a Memorandum has drawn attention to the desirability of maintaining a high state of vaccination among children, and among employees in the cotton industry up to and including the carding stage. This has been drawn to the attention of such firms in Mirfield as are affected, and they have promised full co-operation in keeping this before their employees. I cannot say that I feel confident of any marked response from the public unless smallpox re-appears in the area and then, unfortunately, it may be too late.

I have included a small paragraph on each facet of the personal health services operating in Mirfield and taken together they show, as I believe, a comprehensive service of care for the community and particularly for future generations in a preventive sense. One cannot but be impressed with the high standard of physical fitness and well-being which is common to the vast majority of the children of today. At the same time one must also surely be impressed by this service of ours which does its best to ensure that the community is best fitted to care for itself now and in the future, and which does so much to improve the outlook for those suffering from defect in their earlier years. Such defects can often be remedied, and where this is not possible the effects can be mitigated.

In one comparatively small matter, I am highly pleased that the condition of verminous heads among schoolchildren has shown a marked decline this year, and hope that this trend may continue. It is an important indication of the standard of child care in the home.

The educational nature of much public health work is given further emphasis by the scope of the syllabus of lectures given by the school nurses at the Secondary Modern School, which I regard as an important development in this field.

I regret that it has not yet been possible to provide a Dental Clinic in Mirfield and although as I understand provision for this has been included in the County Council estimates for 1955/56, I am unable to forecast when it may be expected to become an established fact.

With regard to what may be called the environmental hygiene aspect of Public Health it will be seen that once again a large amount of routine work has been carried out and this is itemised under various headings in the report. Such work which is often taken for granted and receives little acclaim, is at the very foundation of Public Health practice, and without keen and enthusiastic application to it there is no doubt whatever that both the health of the community and its standard of living and amenity would greatly suffer.

Progress in eradicating privy closets which by today's standards can only be regarded as an abomination is now necessarily slow. Of the 115 shown as remaining in the district only 17 are capable of conversion to the water carriage system. Consequently, until the needed extensions to the sewerage system can be carried out the best that can be done is to endeavour to convert to pail closets in the majority of cases. I am very sorry to record that work has not yet commenced on the sewer extension in Crossley Lane which two years ago I certified to be urgently necessary in order to abate a serious nuisance adjacent to a bacon factory and in relation to which the Ministry of Housing and Local Government stated they were prepared to consider an application for consent to a loan, in January, 1953. One appreciates the problems which require to be taken into account in relation to cost and the future use of land through which the sewer may pass, but one also wishes that public health considerations should be viewed with no less concern.

We make little or no progress in the reduction of atmospheric pollution, and it will be seen that somewhere between 150 and 180 tons of solids alone, mostly in the form of soot, fell over each square mile of Mirfield last year. This is hardly to be wondered at in the days of full employment, with a generally declining quality of coal, and in the absence of any strong national policy to tackle the matter. A Clean Air Bill is promised—what its provisions will be we can only surmise—but it can only succeed if it is allied to a firm national policy on fuel and if it reveals an intention seriously and immediately to grapple with this great menace to health which, I believe, Local Authorities are unable to tackle in any way effectively without the lead and the support of Parliament.

The completion of seventy new Council houses this year was a post-war record and gives some encouragement to the compiling of a short term slum clearance programme, for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which is required during the next few months. If the amount of clearance required is substantially lower in proportion to that of many neighbouring areas, that is to the credit of the Council for its active building and clearance policy in the late 1930's, and is no reason for a less urgent approach today.

As it is I am glad to report that during the year, owing to our activities, thirty unfit houses will no longer be inhabited and that twenty-seven of these have been or will be demolished. In spite of its substantial number of sub-standard properties it cannot be denied that Mirfield with its average density of 3·5 persons per acre and its average occupancy of 2·6 persons per house is fortunate indeed compared with many other areas. It is hoped, too, that the grants which the Council may make to property owners will encourage many to raise the amenity of their properties near to what one expects to find in a modern house, which is, after all, what people have a right to expect today.

Once again a good and economical refuse collection system has been operated by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Council's workmen during the year, salvage of waste paper having once again provided an acceptable revenue of over £700. This is to the credit of staff and public alike, and substantially relieves the rates to be levied for essential services.

I am very glad once again to record my grateful appreciation of the ready co-operation which has been forthcoming to myself and the Public Health staff by professional colleagues in general practice and in the hospital service, and which we greatly value. Likewise the Headteachers and staffs of schools with whom we are in almost daily contact. Indeed I cannot say that any major difficulty has arisen during the year in connection with this matter of co-operation with others which is so important to our work. For that I am largely indebted to an enthusiastic, able and tolerant staff for whom I entertain a high regard.

The section of the report relating to the work of the Sanitary Inspectors has been compiled by Mr. Johnson, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, to whom once again my thanks are due for this and for his continued loyal support at all times.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I thank you and the members of the Health Committee for the courteous reception and helpful support which have been accorded to me throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. DOUGLAS,

Medical Officer of Health and
Divisional Medical Officer.

MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

Area of district in acres at 1951 census	...	...	...	3,394
Population at 1951 census	...	...	...	11,884
Number of inhabited houses at 1951 census	...	...	...	4,038
Number of families or separate occupiers at 1951 census	...	...	...	3,957
Number of Rooms at 1951 census	...	...	...	15,645

Statistical Summary of the area for 1954 in comparison with 1953.

	1953	1954
Area of the district in acres	3,394	3,394
Estimated population (mid-year)	11,830	11,850
Average number of persons per acre	3.5	3.5
Estimated number of dwellinghouses (end of year)	4,380	4,445
Rateable value at 1st April	£56,339	£57,247
Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	£217	£221
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	13.9	12.0
Comparability Factor	0.95	0.96
Standardised Death Rate	13.2	11.5
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	12.8	14.8
Comparability Factor	0.99	1.02
Standardised Birth Rate	12.6	15.2
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	13.1	38.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	19.9	28.4
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil	Nil

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population of the Urban District of Mirfield at the 1951 Census was 11,884, a decrease of 215 since the 1931 Census. The Registrar General's estimate of the population for the year 1954 is 11,850 and this figure is used throughout this report in calculating rates.

There are a number of important industries established in the district including woollen and cotton mills, maltsters, card makers, soap makers, oil extractors, brushmakers, cloth makers, card clothing manufacturers and building contractors. The District, however, cannot be said to be heavily industrialised, and there is ample open space and fine residential localities.

This was again a year of full employment in the industries located in Mirfield and in fact vacancies existed in many factories for the employment of staff and recruitment was difficult. The small number of unemployed on the books of the Employment Exchange comprised almost entirely those who are unemployable through physical handicap.

These notes relating to employment have been compiled from information kindly supplied to me by the Manager of the Mirfield Employment Exchange.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1954.

Live Births. (Registered)

					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	98	75	173
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Total					101	75	176

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 14·8.

Live and Stillbirths Notified in the District.

Ward					Males	Females	Total
Battysford	...	...	...	...	7	7	14
Eastthorpe...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Hopton	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Northorpe	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
					17	9	26
Crossley Maternity Home	...	...	...	...			356
Total							382
Births Transferable from District							256
							126
Births Transferable to the District.							
(a) Hospitals	...	...	...	...			40
(b) Other Institutions...	...	...	...	...			14
Total Net Births belonging to District							180

Stillbirths.

					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total					3	4	7

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births : 38·2.

The birth rate has shown an upward trend this year compared with last year's low figure and is now at 14·8 equal to that of the aggregate of Urban Districts throughout the country. The Registrar General supplies a "comparability factor." In the case of Mirfield, for births, this is 1·02, and multiplying our crude birth rate by this figure we obtain a standardised birth rate of 15·2, which would represent the birth rate for Mirfield if its population had the same age and sex constitution as that of the country as a whole, and this in fact is the same as the national birth rate.

Approximately 85% of all confinements took place in hospital or maternity homes, and this is substantially greater provision than is required on social or medical grounds. The reason for this is to be found almost entirely in the propinquity of Crossley Maternity Home, and of course the fact that general medical practitioners can attend their own patients in this Home under conditions of ideal convenience does not lead to the encouragement of domiciliary confinements.

Seven stillbirths were notified during the year and this represents the very high rate of 38·2 per thousand live and stillbirths. All of these occurred in hospital and all mothers had received ante-natal care from general practitioners and at hospital clinics. None as it happened attended the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinic. It is extremely unlikely that any of these could have been prevented.

Deaths.

	Males	Females	Total
Total Deaths assigned to district ...	68	74	142
Deaths registered in the district ...	57	61	118
Deaths transferable to the district ...	17	17	34
Deaths transferable from the district ...	6	4	10
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			12·0
Standardised Death Rate ...			11·5
Deaths from puerperal causes ...			Nil

Deaths of Infants under 1 year :—

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate ...	2	2	4
Illegitimate ...	1	—	1
	3	2	5

There were 142 deaths assigned to the district giving a crude death rate of 12·0. The Registrar General's "comparability factor" for deaths is 0·96 and multiplying the crude death rate by this factor we obtain 11·5 which would represent the death rate for Mirfield if its population had the same age and sex constitution as that of the country as a whole. In this year therefore there was a natural increase of 34 in the population. Compared with last year there was a drop in the number of deaths due to coronary disease and cancer and the commonest cause of death was heart disease which was recorded in 35 instances. Of the 142 deaths it will be seen that 105, or 75%, occurred after the age of 65 years, by far the largest number (65) taking place in the age group 75 years and over.

Five deaths occurred in infants aged under one year due in three cases to congenital abnormality, and in two cases to premature birth, both of which took place in hospital and in both of which death occurred during the first day of life.

There were no deaths of mothers associated with child birth during the year.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1954

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65—74	75 and Over	Males	Females	Deaths in Institutions
Cancer—												
(a) Stomach ...	4							2	2	3	1	1
(b) Lung, Bronchus ...	1						1			1		
(c) Breast ...	4						1	2	1		4	
(d) Uterus ...	1							1			1	
(e) Other ...	19					1	2	7	9	10	9	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	21						2	6	13	8	13	6
Coronary disease, angina ...	17					1	4	8	4	11	6	
Hypertension with heart disease ...	9						2	3	4	3	6	3
Other heart disease ...	35					1	6	6	22	15	20	1
Other circulatory disease ...	3						1		2		3	3
Pneumonia ...	1						1			1		1
Bronchitis ...	7						1	3	3	5	2	1
Other disease of respiratory system ...	1								1		1	
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1							1		1		1
Congenital Malformations ...	2	2									2	2
Other defined & ill defined diseases ...	10	3			1		3	1	2	7	3	5
Motor vehicle accidents ...	1				1						1	1
All other accidents ...	2					1			1	1	1	2
Suicide ...	3					2			1	2	1	
TOTAL—All causes ...	142	5			2	6	24	40	65	68	74	30

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT, 1954

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7—13 days	14—20 days	21—28 days	28 days—2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	In First Year
Meningo myelocele											1															1
Spina bifida											1													1		1
Prematurity		2				1																1	1	1		3
TOTALS	2					1					2											1	2	2		5

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Domiciliary Confinements

Birth lbs.	Weight ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
			24 hours	2-7 days	1 month
5	8	1	1	1	1
Totals		1	1	1	1

Institutional Confinements

Birth lbs.	Weight ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
			24 hours	2-7 days	1 month
3	0	1	—	—	—
3	8	1	—	—	—
4	3	2	2	1	1
4	12	1	1	1	1
5	3	1	1	1	1
5	4	1	1	1	1
5	7	1	1	1	1
Totals		8	6	5	5

**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1954 for the West Riding Administrative
County and England and Wales.**

	Aggregate of U.D's.	Aggregate of R.D's.	Adminis- trative County	England & Wales	Mirfield
Crude Birth	14.7	16.3	15.1	15.2	14.8
Adjusted Birth ...	14.8	16.4	15.3	—	15.2
Crude Death	12.7	9.9	11.9	11.3	12.0
Adjusted Death ...	12.8	11.4	12.5	—	11.5
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.18	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.00
Tuberculosis, Other ...	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.19	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.00
Cancer	2.12	1.70	2.01	2.04	2.44
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	2.03	1.33	1.84	*	1.77
Heart and Circulatory	4.88	3.64	4.54	*	5.40
Respiratory Diseases ...	1.27	1.08	1.22	*	0.76
Maternal Mortality ...	0.80	1.10	0.89	0.69	0.00
Infant Mortality ...	28.3	27.2	28.0	25.5	28.4
Neo-Natal Mortality ...	18.6	17.4	18.3	17.7	17.0
Stillbirth	26.6	24.2	25.9	23.4	38.2

*Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Diphtheria Immunisation is made available free of charge by arrangements made by the County Council with the general practitioners and through the Public Health Services. Arrangements are made to carry out immunisations at the Child Welfare and School Clinics in the area, and special sessions are held at the schools where sufficient numbers justify it. Approach is made to the parents of every child entering school for the first time and again when they reach the age of ten years in an attempt to raise and maintain the general level of immunity of the school population in particular against diphtheria.

The records which are here presented show that 78% of children under five have been protected against diphtheria and that of the children under fifteen years of age 83% have been so protected, although in the latter case 25% of these have not received a reinforcing injection within the previous five years. I consider these figures to be reasonably satisfactory although giving no cause for complacency.

The following tables show the amount of diphtheria immunisation carried out during the year and the total number of children immunised since 1947 :—

Primary Injections.

Period	Age at final injection							Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	
Six months ending 30th June, 1954	48	20	2	1	4	8	3	86
Six months ending 31st December, 1954	19	45	4	1	—	11	—	80
Totals for 1954	67	65	6	2	4	19	3	166

Re-inforcing Injections.

Period	Age at re-inforcing injection							Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	
Six months ending 30th June, 1954	—	—	—	1	38	64	83	186
Six months ending 31st December, 1954	—	—	—	—	25	56	92	173
Totals for 1954	—	—	—	1	63	120	175	359

Number of children immunised for the first time during each half-year.

	First half-year	Second half-year	Total
1947	32	80	112
1948	127	145	272
1949	69	52	121
1950	62	50	112
1951	106	3	109
1952	67	67	134
1953	108	54	162
1954	86	80	166

I give below a new table showing the numbers and percentages of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years separated from those who had a course of immunisation previously :—

Age at 31-12-54 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in year :	Under 1 1954	1—4 1953-1950	5—9 1949-1945	10—14 1944-1940	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) A. 1950-1954	19 (11%)	473 (67%)	610 (62%)	411 (54%)	1513 (58%)
B. 1949 or earlier	—	—	362 (37%)	297 (39%)	659 (25%)

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

The incidence of whooping cough immunisation is disappointing in view of the great suffering which may be spared to many a child by this procedure. There is little doubt that the use of an antigen combining diphtheria with whooping cough would lead to a much higher state of immunity against whooping cough among the child population and it is greatly regretted that the West Riding County Council's scheme does not as yet provide for the use of such material. This appears to be largely due to the reluctance of the Ministry of Health to make such an antigen a free issue to Local Authorities as is at present the case with the diphtheria prophylactic. It may be fair to say, however, that the Ministry are perhaps awaiting the final results of intensive trials which have been conducted by the Medical Research Council on this matter.

Immunisation carried out during the year.

Age at final injection		
Under 6 months ...		—
6 months to 1 year		92
1—2 years	...	22
2—3 years	...	3
3—4 years	...	—
		<hr/>
		117
		<hr/>

Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Number of children at 31st December who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31/12/54 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1954	1 1953	2 1952	3 1951	4 1950	5 1949	6 1948	Total
Number immunised	27	84	86	32	13	6	5	253

The County Council Scheme for Whooping Cough Immunisation is limited to children aged four years and under and the arrangements are the same as for Diphtheria Immunisation.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox during the year has fallen to its usual low level following the very large figures of last year when there was apprehension among many people as a result of cases of smallpox which arose during that year in other textile districts of the West Riding.

In view of the fact that the possibility of smallpox importation via raw cotton supplies from abroad could not be discounted in the recent outbreak, it was agreed that the employees in the cotton industry up to and including the carding stage should be offered vaccination under the County Council's scheme. That is to say it can be carried out either by the Public Health staff or by general practitioners on repayment in such cases. The firms concerned in Mirfield have been approached and they readily promised their co-operation in bringing this matter before their employees.

The desirability of maintaining a high level of vaccination among young children is also continually expounded by the health visitors, general practitioners and Public Health staff but receives little response from the general public in this area.

Table showing Persons Vaccinated and Re-vaccinated during 1954.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	72	25	3	6	3	109
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	—	1	9	10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were no epidemics of infectious disease during the year and indeed the total number was the lowest ever recorded in Mirfield. I do not feel it is necessary to make further comment on this section of the report this year other than to say that one views with extreme doubt the diagnosis of a single case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis in a child suffering from minor illness, in a community otherwise free of the disease.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
occurring in Mirfield Urban District classified according to Age Groups and Wards, 1954.

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Hopton	Battye- ford	East- thorpe	Nor- thorpe	Removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever ...	14	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	2	4
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	22	—	5	14	2	1	—	—	3	11	5	3	6

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

occurring in Mirfield Urban District classified according to Wards and Quarters, 1954.

Disease	Hopton				Battleyeford				Eastthorpe				Northorpe				Mirfield			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Scarlet Fever ...	—	2	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	7	5	2	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	2	—	1	7	—	3	1	—	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	8	8	4	2

TUBERCULOSIS.

Fewer cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified this year than last (two this year as against four last year). However, in addition to these new cases supervision of patients and contacts was carried out in respect of all the other cases remaining on the register in the Mirfield area. Nurse Smith, who carries out the duties of tuberculosis visiting both in Mirfield and Spenborough, has maintained the close co-operation which has always existed between the Public Health Department and the Consultant Chest Physician and Hospital staffs. There is little delay in this area in securing sanatorium treatment for patients and the social work and domiciliary visitation provided by the Public Health Service ensures as far as possible against spread of infection and the continuation in the home of any treatment advised. In addition to the many problems which have been dealt with through these services it has been possible with the co-operation of the Housing Committee to secure better living conditions in a number of cases.

The statistical details of Tuberculosis in Mirfield are as follows :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ...	41	19	4	15
(b) Number of Cases notified first time during the year ...	2	—	1	1
(c) Removals from other areas	—	—	1	1
(d) Number of Cases removed from the Register ...	18	5	2	9
(e) Number of Cases remaining on the Register ...	25	14	4	8

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Two notifications were received of admission of persons suffering from Tuberculosis to Sanatoria and three discharges.

The following are the institutions to which tuberculosis patients were admitted :—

			Admissions	Discharges
Whitley Grange, Dewsbury	...	...	1	1
Scotton Banks, Knaresborough	..	...	—	1
The Hospital, Middleton, Ilkley	...	...	—	1
Dewsbury General Hospital	...	...	1	—
			----	----
		Totals	2	3
			=====	=====

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The social work in connection with mental deficiency and mental illness continued to be carried out throughout the year by Mrs. de la Cour. This friendly supervision and ready advice means a great deal to many of those having the care and responsibility for such persons, and it is surprising indeed how much can be done to improve the lot of these unfortunate people by a skilled service of this type. The high rate of requests for after care visitation upon discharge from mental hospitals indicates the value which is placed upon this work by the patients themselves and by their relatives. In addition to supervising the general health and well being of patients strenuous efforts are made in suitable cases to obtain employment for them, and a number of successful placements of this type have been made. Close liaison is maintained through the social worker between the Health Department and Mental Hospitals, the psychiatric clinics and the general practitioners, and no difficulties have arisen in this connection. The mental health social worker has, on several occasions, also assisted the Duly Authorised Officer in dealing with female cases whose removal to mental hospitals had become necessary.

Four mentally defective children from the Mirfield area attend the Occupation Centre daily at Dewsbury and are conveyed there by escort provided through the Health Department. These children gain much in the way of community life and in interest of performance at these centres. Their horizons are thereby widened and life, one believes, is made happier for them.

Mental Deficiency Statistics.

					Males	Females	Total
1.	Number of defectives on register :						
	(a)	at home	...	...	8	5	13
	(b)	in institutions	...	...	3	3	6
					<hr/>		
					11	8	19
					<hr/>		

2. Number of defectives under supervision at home :					
(a) Statutory Supervision	...	...	7	4	11
(b) Voluntary Supervision	...	...	—	1	1
(c) On licence from institutions	...	...	1	—	1
Total under supervision			8	5	13
3. (a) Number of defectives in gainful employment					
(b) Number attending occupation centres	...	...	2	2	4
(c) Number receiving home teaching	...	...	—	—	—
(d) Number awaiting admission to Institution	...	...	1	—	1
Totals			4	3	7
4. Placed under supervision in 1954 ...					
5. Placed under guardianship in 1954 ...					
6. Admitted to institutions in 1954 ...					
7. Admitted to occupation centres 1954 ...					
8. Visits paid during 1954 :—					
(a) To cases on Licence	...	...	7	—	7
(b) To Cases under Statutory Supervision	...	...	117	100	217
(c) To cases under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	3	2	5
(d) For home reports for institutions	...	...	8	4	12
Total visits			135	106	241

Mental Illness Statistics.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals during the year	6	8	14
Number of patients followed up	6	8	14
Number of patients requesting after-care	4	7	11
Number of visits made to patients during 1954	20	62	82
Number of reports on home conditions, requested by, and forwarded to mental hospitals	1	1	2

The Duly Authorised Officer dealt with the following cases from Mirfield during the year :—

					Males	Females	Total
Section 20 (Three Day Order)	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Certified	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Voluntary patient	...	...	...	...	—	2	2

In addition to the above there were also several Voluntary Patients admitted direct to the hospital without the Duly Authorised Officer being called in.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

There has been a further increase in the number of cases attended and in the number of visits paid by the home nurses in the Mirfield area during the year, although it cannot be said that the “case load” is heavy in comparison with other populations of similar size. During the year the County Council agreed to implement my recommendation that a relief nurse should be appointed on the divisional staff and this has facilitated continuity of nursing treatment throughout the year. It should also mean that the service improves as it becomes possible to pay more visits, particularly to aged and chronic sick persons to whom the ministrations of the district nurse mean so much in the way of ease and comfort. So far as the nursing treatment of patients is concerned the district nurses work under the directions of the general medical practitioners and no difficulties of any magnitude have arisen during the year. It must be realised that to some extent the nature of home nursing care is changing, with larger numbers of “long term” or chronic cases whose nursing care involves heavy physical work as well as professional skill. This factor is to be taken into consideration together with the statistical returns in assessing the domiciliary nursing needs of an area.

1. No. of cases visited during 1954—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
(b) Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	190

2. No. of visits paid during 1954 to—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,084
(b) Surgical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	243
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,535

MIDWIFERY.

As has already been pointed out a very small proportion of confinements in Mirfield is carried out in the home and during the year the district midwives undertook 26 such cases. In spite of this, however, the midwives have extended their influence to anti-natal work and have visited the homes of patients who had booked hospital accommodation for their confinements. In addition they attended the ante-natal clinics where they were able to discuss their patients with the Medical Officer present. Gas and air analgesia was administered by the domiciliary midwives in 20 cases and pethidine was administered in 13 cases.

Confinement in the home where conditions are suitable is today as convenient, as safe, and at least as painless, as it is in any hospital and many will assert that it is better for the mother, for her newborn child, and for the other children of the family. The continued fall in the number of domiciliary confinements will inevitably lead to reductions in the number of midwives employed in the district, and this will make the maintenance of an efficient domiciliary midwifery service a matter of some difficulty.

Details are given of the work done by the District Midwives during the year :—

(a)

Details of Deliveries				Total No. of Cases
Dr. Not Booked		Dr. Booked		
Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present	
—	7	—	19	26

(b) Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	287
(c) Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	590
(d) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air Analgesia					20
(e) No. of cases receiving Pethidine	...	...	...	...	13

The midwives sought medical aid on only 3 occasions, details of which are given below :—

(i) Pregnancy	Nil
(ii) Labour	1
(iii) Lying-in	2
(iv) The child	Nil

Labour.

Ruptured perineum	1
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Lying in.

Phlebitis	1
Pyrexia	1

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Attendances at the ante-natal clinic throughout the year again dropped considerably and not alone due to the fall in the birth rate from its high level of a few years ago. Mirfield is not alone in this experience, many other areas having recorded similar results. Only about 15% of the expectant mothers received their ante-natal care at the clinic.

Excellent co-operation has been established with the general practitioners in the area, and with the patient's consent her first attendance at the Clinic is notified to her own doctor where this has not already been done. Patients are also encouraged to attend their own doctors on at least two occasions during the ante-natal period. The proportion of expectant mothers attending an ante-natal clinic would increase if more of them could be brought to understand the value of the educative advice which is given by the doctors and midwives and health visitors who are in attendance at the Clinic and who will in part be responsible for the supervision of the health of the children after birth. In addition to the routine medical procedures, instruction is given in the hygiene of pregnancy, preparation for breast feeding, and on suitable diets. Classes are held on relaxation techniques and ante-natal exercises which serve to bring the expectant mother up to her confinement well adjusted mentally and physically to the experience she is about to undergo. Enquiries which I have made both from the domiciliary midwives and general practitioners and from Crossley Maternity Home leave me in no doubt of the value of these classes, and they are greatly to be encouraged. I am afraid that in medicine too often the psychological changes, the doubts and the fears which occur in pregnant women are overlooked, the emphasis being often entirely on physical care. It is highly encouraging, however, that certain general practitioners are now encouraging their patients to attend the relaxation classes which are conducted by Nurse Heppleston at Ings Grove Clinic and an extension of this practice would be greatly welcomed.

Ante-Natal.	1953	1954
No. of women who attended during the year	38	29
No. of women attending for the first time ...	27	17
Total No. of attendances	193	82

Post-Natal.		
No. of women who attended during the year	9	5
No. of women attending for first time ...	9	4
Total No. of attendances	9	6

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

Once again the main efforts of the health visitors in relation to child welfare have been concentrated on visits to the home which I believe to be of prime importance. Such visits are in essence not only supervisory but educative and the health visitor has an unrivalled opportunity to gain the confidence and respect of the parents and to discuss with them those aspects of infant care and family life which may prove invaluable to the growing child. I am very pleased to say that in this work the health visitors have the full support and co-operation of the general practitioners in the area which of course does much to ensure the effectiveness of the work of both. The kindly and interested reception by the vast majority of parents is also an encouragement to the staff and an indication of the general desire for improving standards of parentcraft. The duties of the health visitor of today cover a wide range indeed and the value of their work to the community is undoubted.

Number of visits paid by health visitors during year :—

					1953	1954
(a) To expectant mothers :—						
(i) First visits	...	...	...	...	30	40
(ii) Total visits	...	...	...	...	54	117
(b) To children under 1 year of age :—						
(i) First visits	...	...	...	...	141	178
(ii) Total visits	...	...	...	...	2,758	2,930
(c) To children between the ages of one and five years :—						
(i) Total visits	...	...	...	...	1,088	1,076
(d) To other classes :—						
(i) Total visits	...	...	...	...	919	1,672
No. of attendances at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	307
No. of parentcraft lectures	...	...	...	...	...	71
No. of visits to schools for medical inspection, minor ailments, cleanliness surveys, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	394
No. of home visits in connection with school-children					...	371

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

The domiciliary work of the health visitors is supplemented by the attendance of children at the Child Welfare Centre where parents and their children have the opportunity of consulting with the health visitor and also the medical officer in charge. During the year attendances at this centre have increased considerably compared with last year as have the number of medical consultations carried out. Immunisation and vaccination is also performed by the medical officers attending this clinic.

Number of children who first attended the clinic during the year and who at the date of their first attendance were under 1 year of age	114
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :—								
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
1952-1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
								=====

Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :—								
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1353
1, but under 2	139
2, but under 5	83

Total	1575
								=====

Number of medical consultations	677
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PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Although in Mirfield the average standard of parental care is quite satisfactory there are, of course, many families who require greater supervision because of their inability or unwillingness to maintain a consistently satisfactory level. In this connection the staff work in close co-operation with the officials of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and I must record my thanks to Inspector Jenkins not only for his conscientious work in the area throughout the year and for his ready and willing help at all times, but also for the interesting report which follows upon the cases with which he has been associated in Mirfield during this period. I feel fortunate in having a personal connection with this wonderful voluntary organisation and gratified to some extent that Mirfield has what one might call a low "case load." Inspector Jenkins reports as follows :—

1.	Number of cases dealt with during 1954	...	...	8
2.	Classification :			
	(a) Neglect	...	...	5
	(b) Ill treatment	...	...	1
	(c) Advice sought	...	...	2
3.	Source of information :			
	(a) General public	...	...	5
	(b) Education	...	...	2
	(c) Other officials	...	...	1
4.	Number of children involved :			
	(a) Under two years	...	...	5
	(b) Two-five years	...	...	5
	(c) Five-fifteen years	...	...	9
5.	Number of visits paid	...	...	45
	There were no Court actions during the year.			

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

There were no requests for the County Council to provide convalescent home treatment under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Once again a further expansion took place in the Home Help Service during the year. Compared with last year 16 more cases received help and over 4,000 more hours were worked in providing help. It is noticeable too that the types of cases helped are more and more the chronic sick and infirm, which is as it should be. These are often very long term cases and there is no doubt that the Home Help Scheme has done and is doing a very great deal to improve the lot of a considerable proportion of elderly people in the community. Indeed, in a good number of cases it would be quite impossible for some of these people to remain at home in the absence of such a Service. The people of Mirfield are not lacking in the good neighbour spirit but it is easy to make too great demands on good neighbours and on relatives, and I would say that rather than replacing this voluntary effort the Home Help Service is bolstering it up and encouraging its continuance.

During the year more than sixty Home Helps were employed on a part-time basis and we have been on the whole extremely fortunate in the qualities displayed by the majority of this staff. Where so many loopholes are bound to exist it is surprising there have been so few complaints and much of the credit for this must go to Nurse Day, the Senior Health Visitor, who is largely responsible for the detailed arrangements which are made.

The following figures show the number and types of cases provided with Home Help in the Mirfield area during the year, the total hours worked at the various types of cases and the allocation of these hours on a percentage basis :

Reason for Provision	No. of Cases	Hours worked	Percentage
Maternity	8	1015	6.3
Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Chronic Sick & Infirm	75	13979	87.3
Others	6	1028	6.4
Totals ...	89	16022	100

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The following section shows statistically something of the amount of work carried out in connection with the supervision and care of the health of the school children in Mirfield, and records some of the facts observed.

The School Health Service now provides for the medical examination of a child during his first year of attendance at school, again when it attains the age of seven to eight years, when it first enters secondary school education and finally just prior to leaving school. There is thus throughout school life provision for the continual assessment of children both individually and collectively, and although physical standards and health among such children is today so good there is of course still further room for improvement, and it will be seen that a considerable number of conditions call for preventive action either in the shape of treatment or for observation to ensure that deterioration in health does not result. The sum total of such action over the years is very considerable and I doubt if the great part this plays in the continual improvement of the physical standards of the community is often realised. This routine examination is at present the foundation of the School Medical Service but it will be seen from the ensuing sections of the report that upon this foundation a considerable edifice of treatment and prevention has been erected. Out of the routine examinations many special and sometimes prolonged individual examinations take place and this is particularly so in relation to the handicapped child. The treatment of minor ailments, of orthopaedic defects, of defective speech, of foot complaints and those ailments treated at the ultra violet light clinic, the testing of eyesight and the child guidance clinic, present an impressive picture of the importance which we attach to the care of the child in his formative years.

I am very glad to record that, due largely to the efforts of the school nurses and to the co-operation of parents, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of louse infestation among the school population this year, but there is of course much need for further improvement in this matter.

The health talks which are given as a routine twice a week to the senior girls at the Mirfield Secondary Modern School have continued and thanks to the co-operation of the headmaster and staff are now a firmly established part of the curriculum. I have included in the report a note on the scope of these lectures and the objectives which we seek to attain thereby. I believe that they may well be the forerunner of an extensive system of education in health in all schools.

Total number of children examined at Routine Medical Inspections.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
7-8 Year Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Total								569

Total number of children who have been re-examined for follow-up defects 32

Standards of physical development classified into age groups :—

Age Group	Physical Condition Above Average	Physical Condition Average	Physical Condition Poor
Entrants	54	136	—
7-8 Years	54	96	2
Intermediates	14	21	1
Leavers	103	87	1
Totals	225	340	4

Percentages.

Age Group	Physical Condition Above Average	Physical Condition Average	Physical Condition Poor
Entrants	28·4	71·6	—
7-8 Years	35·5	63·2	1·3
Intermediates	38·9	58·3	2·8
Leavers	53·9	45·6	0·5
Totals	39·5	59·8	0·7

During the year 58 free issues of dietary supplements in the form of iron tonics were made to school children where recommended by the School Medical Officer.

The following table shows the type of defects discovered at the Routine School Medical Inspections. :—

Defects Table.

Defects	Recommended for Treatment	Recommended for Observation	Totals
Skin	17	6	23
Ears :			
(a) Hearing ...	1	8	9
(b) Otitis Media	2	5	7
(c) Other ...	7	—	7
Nose and Throat	12	20	32
Speech	2	3	5
Cervical Glands ...	5	7	12
Heart and Circulation ...	2	5	7
Lungs	6	18	24
Developmental :			
(a) Hernia ...	1	1	2
(b) Other ...	5	8	13
Orthopaedic :			
(a) Posture ...	8	8	16
(b) Flat foot ...	13	3	16
(c) Other ...	26	17	43
Nervous System :			
(a) Epilepsy	—	—	—
(b) Other	1	4	5
Psychological			
(a) Development	1	2	3
(b) Stability	—	3	3
Other Defects ...	17	8	25
Totals ...	126	126	252

Special Examinations.

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944 a number of children have been referred by the Education Authority which has necessitated the arrangement of special examinations. During the year fourteen children were examined, involving nineteen examinations altogether. One child was recommended for home tuition and three were reported to the Local Health Authority under Section 57(3) of the above Act as being incapable of receiving education at school. There were no admissions to special schools during the year. One child was discharged from a School for Partially Sighted Pupils and one from an Open Air School for Delicate Children.

The following table shows the number of children from Mirfield receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1954 :—

Type of School	No. of children receiving special education	No. of children waiting special education
School for the deaf	1	—
Open air school for delicate pupils ...	1	—
School for the physically handicapped ...	2	—
School for educationally subnormal pupils	1	—
Home Tuition	1	1

EYES.

The eyes of all children attending school are tested at school by the school nurses each year, and those whose vision is worse than 6/9 Snellin in one eye are referred for further examination by the Ophthalmologist who attends the clinic at Ings Grove as the need arises. This ensures the quick treatment of defective vision and has its preventive aspect in the preservation of good eyesight. During the year there has been no delay in the provision of spectacles.

The following statistics give details of the cases examined :—

Number of children examined for the first time	...	25
Number of re-examinations	... ..	181
Total number of attendances	... ..	206
Number of sessions held during the year	... ..	19
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed	... ..	76
Number referred for other treatment	... ..	19
Number referred for operative treatment	... ..	3

MINOR AILMENTS

Minor ailments are treated by the nurses both at the clinics and in the schools. The following table gives details of such treatments during 1954 :—

Minor Ailment	No. treated
Skin :	
Ringworm—body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	18
Other skin diseases	15
Eye Disease :	
(External and other, but excluding squint, errors of refraction and cases admitted to hospital).	5
Ear Defects :	
Otitis media	—
Otorrhoea	1
Other	1
Miscellaneous	711
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	751
Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailment Clinics	782

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

The Ultra Violet Light Clinic continued to be held during the year at Ings Grove Clinic. Cases attended twice weekly for an initial period of six weeks, after which they were re-examined by the doctor and the necessity for a continuation of treatment decided. The following table gives details of attendances and the types of cases treated :—

Total No. of sessions held	...	...	...	...	78
No. of sessions held weekly	...	...	...	...	2
No. of cases treated	...	...	...	...	106
No. of treatments	...	...	...	...	1126
Average number of attendances per session	...	...	...	...	10·5
Average length of course of treatment	...	...	...	...	7 weeks
No. on register at end of year	...	...	...	...	21
Details of cases treated :					
Debility following pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Debility following infectious disease	...	...	...	...	8
Anaemia and general debility	...	...	...	...	18
Chest Complaints :					
(a) Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	24
(b) Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Asthma	...	...	...	...	2
(d) Frequent catarrhal colds	...	...	...	...	17
Chronic catarrh	...	...	...	...	6
Enlarged glands	...	...	...	...	4
Poor Muscular development	...	...	...	...	4
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	...	1
Recurrent styes on eyes	...	...	...	...	1
Skin Diseases :					
(a) Infantile Eczema	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Chilblains	...	...	...	...	9
(c) Boils	...	...	...	...	4
Re-current Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	4
Muscular Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	1
					106

SPEECH THERAPY.

The Speech Therapist continued to hold one half-day session every week at the Ings Grove Clinic. Unfortunately, she terminated her appointment on leaving the district in the middle of December, and at the time of writing no replacement has yet been engaged. Cases are referred to the Speech Therapist mainly from the School Medical Inspections and by the Head Teachers of Schools and I give below details of attendances at this Clinic.

Total number of sessions held during year	44
	Stammers Speech Defects
No. of Cases already attending Clinic...	4 16
Number of new cases admitted for treatment during the year... ..	3 7
Total number of cases treated ...	7 23
Number of cases discharged during year :	
(a) Speech normal	4 11
(b) Unsuitable for treatment ...	— 6
(c) Left School	— 1
(d) By reason of non-attendance ...	— —
Number of cases attending at end of year	3 5

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

Dr. M. F. G. Buchanan of the Department of Child Health, Leeds University, attended Elm Bank Clinic in a consultant capacity and during the year twenty-two sessions were held. Cases were referred to him both from the Assistant County Medical Officers and from General Practitioners in the area.

I give below details of attendances and the types of cases seen :—

No. of sessions held during the year	22
No. of individual patients seen :	
(a) Pre-school children	4
(b) School children	63
Total number of attendances	125
Types of case seen :	
(a) Enuresis	35
(b) Obesity	3
(c) Heart Defects	9
(d) Epilepsy	3
(e) Cerebral palsy	1
(f) Congenital abnormality	2
(g) Lung defect	5
(h) Miscellaneous	9

	Total 67
	=====

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Dr. M. M. MacTaggart, the County Psychologist, continued to hold her clinic once a week at Ings Grove, Mirfield. Children attending this clinic come not only from Mirfield and Spenborough but also from neighbouring Divisions. The figures given below relate, however, only to children from Spenborough and Mirfield.

					Boys	Girls	Total
1.	No. of new cases seen during year	...	...	...	7	4	11
2.	No. of cases continuing attendance from previous year	...	...	...	4	7	11
3.	Total number of cases seen during year	...	...	...	11	11	22
4.	Total number of attendances made during the year for—						
	(a) individual interview	...	...	...	34	10	44
	(b) group therapy	...	...	...	63	41	104
5.	No. of cases recommended for residential treatment in—						
	(a) Hostel for Maladjusted Children	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) E.S.N. Special School	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(c) Other	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	No. of cases referred for psychiatric opinion	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	No. of cases examined at the particular request of the Magistrates	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Types of problem for which cases were referred to Child Guidance Clinic—						
	(a) Behaviour	...	...	...	4	6	10
	(b) Delinquency	...	...	...	1	—	1
	(c) Nervous problems	...	...	...	2	3	5
	(d) Enuresis	...	...	...	1	—	1
	(e) Others	...	...	...	3	2	5

PHYSIOTHERAPIST.

The Physiotherapist continues to attend in Mirfield for one half-day session each week, and during the year 42 half-day sessions were held. The following table shows details of attendances and types and numbers of defects referred :—

No. of children on register 1st January, 1954	...	...	17
No. of children referred for treatment	...	...	15
Total number of attendances	...	...	305
Total number of treatments	...	...	349
No. of children discharged	...	...	18
No. of children on register 31st December, 1954	...	...	14
Defect.			Number.
Asthma	...	...	7
Bronchiectasis	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	2
Postural	...	...	15
Flat feet	...	...	6
			32

Chiropody.

51 half-day sessions were held by the Chiropodist at Mirfield Clinic during 1954. A total of 274 cases was seen by the Chiropodist. The 274 cases seen made 681 attendances and the following table gives the types and numbers of conditions treated :—

Defects	No.	Defects	No.
Hallux Valgus	20	Under/Overlapping Toes	59
Hammer Toes	16	Corns & Callus	80
Metatarsalgia	10	Verruca	54
Nail Conditions	20	Pes Cavus	3
Weak Foot	12	Chilblains	26
Hallux Rigidus	6	Tinea Pedis	3
		Septic Conditions	5

Cleanliness Inspections.

Three routine inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 4,480 inspections and re-inspections was carried out. In 171 instances infestation was detected and this involved 132 individual children, the condition of some of the children being unsatisfactory on more than one occasion. It should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or of the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours. No Statutory Notices were issued during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION FOR SENIOR GIRLS.

On the question of health education it is surely logical to believe that basic instruction in the precepts of healthy living and good parentcraft should be taught systematically during school life. After the pupil leaves school this important education too often depends on the magazine press, relatives, parents, and acquaintances who are not always, one might almost say seldom, in a position to impart sound advice in an objective and acceptable manner. The lectures which the health visitors give to senior girls at the Secondary Modern School have continued during the year.

The lectures follow a set syllabus and deal in the main with physiology and development, life experiences, and fundamental health principles in the period from conception to adolescence. The objectives as stated in my Annual Report for the year 1953 are as follows :—

- (a) To train the girls to take an intelligent and informed interest in the everyday matters pertaining to health which are familiar to most of them, *e.g.*, in diet, personal hygiene, exercise, rest and clothing.
- (b) To instruct them in the basic health principles relating to the care of infants and young children and their day to day management. To give them interest in the management and development of others within their own homes or neighbourhood, and as some slight preparation for future motherhood.
- (c) To impart knowledge of the physiological changes concerned with menstruation and conception and their significance. Personal care during these incidents.
- (d) To indicate common causes of illness in infancy and childhood. The significance of such illness and measures taken for prevention.
- (e) Incidence and types of accidents in the home, their causes, methods of prevention and minor first aid treatment.
- (f) To impart knowledge concerning Health Services available to the public.

and approximately twelve main headings are dealt with each term. The complete syllabus was printed in my Annual Report for the year 1953.

These lectures are given by the Health Visitors, who also set examinations on the subjects which have been covered, and scrutiny of these tests provide an indication of the interest with which they have been received by the pupils. It is sometimes surprising how much fundamental knowledge has been retained, even although the pupil's ability to express herself in writing may be limited. These courses have been well received by the Headmasters and staff of the school concerned, and it is largely due to their interest, co-operation and encouragement, that this has become one of the Health Visitors' more pleasant routine tasks. It is my personal belief that whereas this may not be the only worth while form of Health Education, it is by far the most likely to show profit in the long run.

The section of the report which follows, relating to the Sanitary Circumstances of the area and the work of the Sanitary Inspectors, has been compiled by Mr. H. H. Johnson, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sanitary Conveniences.

The position existing at the year ending 1954 is as follows :—

Number of Privies	...	...	...	...	...	115
„ Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	...	64
„ Water Closets	..	...	...	...	...	4,595
„ Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	69

Number of Water Closets provided during the year is as follows :

By conversion of Privies to Water Closets	...	...	2
By provision of extra closet accommodation to existing property where insufficient	...	...	34
By provision to new property	...	...	103
By conversion of Waste Closets to W.C's.	...	...	5
By conversion of Pail Closets to W.C's.	...	...	—
			<hr/>
	Total	...	144
			<hr/>

Conversion of Privies to Chemical Closets	...	...	8
No. of Chemical Closets Provided	...	...	15
No of Chemical Closets discontinued	...	...	10
Number of Dry Ashpits	...	...	5
Number of Dust Bins	...	...	4,180

Ward	Privies	W.C.	Waste W.C.	Pail Closets	Bins
Eastthorpe Ward ...	10	1092	13	2	974
Hopton Ward ...	54	707	8	36	790
Battyeford Ward ...	26	1667	9	13	1317
Northorpe Ward ...	25	1129	—	18	1099
Totals ...	115	4595	30	69	4180

It is noticeable that the number of pail closets has increased considerably. This is in accordance with the policy of the department to substitute where no conversion to the water carriage system is possible, chemical closets for privies and earth closets. These are emptied weekly and the increase throws additional work on the Department but is, from a public health point of view, to be advocated.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of inspections made

Total number of inspections made	...	...	2773
			No of
Dwelling Houses.			Inspections
Ordinary	...	...	370
Municipal Houses	...	...	52
Municipal Applications	...	...	215
Housing Act 1936, Overcrowded	...	...	5
Housing Act, 1936	...	...	85
Houses (Cons. Regs.)	...	...	7
Re Notifiable Disease	...	...	8
Disinfection—Infectious Disease	...	...	9
Improvement Grant	...	...	44
Certificate of Disrepair	...	...	1
Sanitary Conveniences.			
Water Closets	...	...	130
Privies	...	...	18
Tubs	...	...	6
Cesspools	...	...	4
Septic Tanks	...	...	6
Refuse Storage.			
Ashplaces	...	...	10
Ashbins	...	...	142
Drains.			
Inspections	...	...	109
Tests	...	...	31
Sewers.			
Sewers	...	...	18
Factories.			
Factories (with mechanical power)	...	...	11
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	...	3
Factories (means of escape)	...	...	6
Food Storage, Preparation, etc.			
Bakehouses	...	...	10
Foods Shops	...	...	15
Slaughter Houses	...	...	540
Food Byelaws	...	...	8
Food Samples	...	...	5
Meat & Food Inspections	...	...	537

	No. of Inspections
Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution.	
Atmospheric Pollution... ..	70
Boiler Houses	—
Smoke Observations	1
Rodent Control.	
Inspections	187
Shops.	
Inspections—Shops Act	24
Miscellaneous.	
Inspections	86

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices Served	96	} 122
Informal Notices outstanding at end of 1953	26	
Informal Notices complied with	72	
Statutory Notices Served	6	
Statutory Notices complied with	6	
Notices Outstanding at end of 1954	50	
Verbal Notices given and complied with for the Remedy of Defects, etc.	38	
Letters sent	158	
Complaints received	127	
Complaints confirmed	118	

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Houses.	
Houses made fit	93
Lighting improved	2
Washing accommodation improved	1
Overcrowding Abated	5
Roofs Repaired	38
Eaves, Spouting, Rain Water Fall Pipe Repaired	55
Rain Water Pipe Disconnected	6
External Walls Repaired	46
Water improved	5
Internal Walls Repaired	41
Floors Repaired	13
Doors Repaired	5

Houses (cont.)

Fire-places Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Yards Paved	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dangerous Structures Removed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Coal Stores Improved	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ventilation Improved	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ceilings Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	41
Vermin Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	—

Drains.

Repaired & Re-constructed	...	...	...	...	5
Cleansed by Owner	...	...	...	...	14
I.C. Constructed	...	...	...	...	15
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	22
Disconnected	...	...	...	...	—
Cesspools Abolished	...	...	...	...	—
New drain constructed	22

Accumulations.

Manure	—
Other	1

Animals, Poultry, etc.

Nuisances Abated	1
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Ash-bins and Ash-places.

Bins Renewed	142
Ash-places Abolished	10
Ash-places Repaired	—

Closets.

Cleansed or Limed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reconstructed & Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Additional W.C's. Provided	...	...	...	...	...	34
Privies Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tub Closets Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tippler Closets Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	—
W.C's. abolished	...	...	...	...	...	15

Sinks.

New Sinks Provided	...	...	...	...	...	26
Waste Pipe Trapped & Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	26

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

24 inspections have been made under the Shops Act, 1934, during the year. No contraventions of the Act were found.

Licensed Premises.

Following the survey of Sanitary accommodation provided at Licensed Premises in the Area, interviews have been held with representatives of a number of the Breweries concerned, and discussions have taken place on suggested improvements.

The sanitary accommodation at one of the licensed premises was improved during the year and is now satisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The emission of smoke from Industrial premises has been observed during the year. In general there has been an improvement in smoke emission.

It has to be remembered however that under existing legislation the emission of black smoke for a period not exceeding three minutes each half hour does not constitute an offence and a factory may emit smoke more or less continuously in moderate quantities.

The atmospheric pollution stations were maintained during the year. The records show that no serious increase in pollution is taking place in the area and the deposits follow a similar pattern as is observed nationally.

The readings of the stations are set out in the following table.

MONTH	FIELD HEAD			HOPTON LANE			EASTTHORPE		KNOWL HOUSE
	Rainfall ins.	Total Solids Tons/Sq. M.	Mg. SO ₃ /Day	Rainfall ins.	Total Solids Tons/Sq. M.	Mg. SO ₃ /Day	Rainfall ins.	Total Solids Tons/Sq. M.	
January ...	2.05	10.07	2.62	2.30	12.55	2.24	*	*	2.11
February ...	1.94	21.00	1.87	2.05	19.89	3.02	2.57	29.50	2.45
March ...	1.69	13.01	1.85	1.69	12.41	2.41	2.00	19.00	2.45
April ...	1.39	6.40	1.92	1.64	5.87	1.88	2.00	8.96	1.32
May ...	3.43	16.03	1.44	3.64	18.67	1.55	3.55	20.98	1.10
June ...	1.38	7.22	1.20	1.34	8.94	1.37	1.44	11.20	0.91
July ...	1.54	7.85	1.47	1.79	17.80	1.19	2.52	9.36	0.91
August ...	6.80	18.92	1.11	5.98	12.83	1.01	6.32	20.30	0.88
September ...	2.56	9.82	1.81	3.07	16.43	1.41	2.84	12.26	0.96
October ...	3.84	10.13	2.17	4.03	13.33	1.52	4.00	15.40	1.41
November ...	4.03	10.26	2.94	4.55	12.12	1.66	4.78	14.01	2.61
December ...	2.31	10.80	1.73	3.07	14.26	1.40	3.29	18.78	1.92

*No reading available, Damage to equipment through frost.

**PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED
BY BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.**

All premises and occupations within the district which can be controlled by byelaws are already so controlled. There are no lodging-houses or underground sleeping rooms and eleven van dwellings only in the district.

One site is licensed to accommodate eight trailer type caravans.

WATER.

The district receives the bulk of its supplies from Huddersfield Corporation. The supply is constant and direct to the houses.

The supply has not been satisfactory for some years, particularly in respect of lack of pressure. At the latter end of the year, however, the district was connected to the new Digley Reservoir. It is hoped that the new supply will remedy the deficiency previously complained of, and the supply will be closely observed during the following year.

There are now only two houses in the area not connected to the mains, the supply in this case being from a well.

It is a measure of the general improvement in the Public Health service in the district over the last ten years, that in 1944 there were 57 houses not connected to the mains, the supply being obtained from seven shallow wells, four springs, and one private reservoir supplied by springs.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY OF WATER SUPPLIES.

Two samples of water from the Huddersfield Corporation mains supply were submitted for examination as follows :—

SUPPLY Date Sample Collected	Address at which collected	RESULT OF EXAMINATION		P.H. Value
		Approx. Length of Lead Service Pipe	Lead Content (grains per gallon)	
Huddersfield Corporation After standing in pipe for a measured period of ½ hour 30-3-54 6-10-54 After standing in pipe all night 30-3-54 6-10-54	Council Offices, Mirfield	35 ft.	3/100	6·4
		40 ft.	Nil	6·2
	Council Offices, Mirfield	35 ft.	7/100	6·4
		40 ft.	Nil	6·2

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Except in isolated cases the district is provided with sewers. No other extension has been made during the year, with the exception of sewers to the housing estates. Consideration should now be given to the question of sewer extension to enable further areas to be put on the water carriage system of sewage disposal, as referred to under the heading “Sanitary Conveniences.”

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Calder runs through Mirfield and is in a polluted state when it enters the district. Considerable improvement has been made in the disposal of trade effluent from the majority of factories in the area which now enters the sewer, and as a result is improving the condition of the Calder.

HOUSING.

During the year 70 houses were completed by the Council. In addition 16 private houses were completed by private enterprise. This rate of building is most encouraging and has materially improved the housing situation in the district.

The problem of the many sub-standard houses in the district has for some time been a deep concern. It is encouraging to be able to report that during the past year it has been possible to deal with 30 of the worst type of such houses, 12 under the Housing Act, Section 11 (Individual Demolition) and 18 by informal action.

HOUSING ACT, 1949,—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The intention of the Council to take every action possible to improve the housing conditions in the district is evidenced by their decision to make grants under the above Act for the improvement of suitable houses. During the year 22 such grants have been approved, amounting to £3,015. The work involved has thrown additional strain on the Department, but is felt to be well worth while.

HOUSING POINTS SCHEME.

The inspection of applicants under the Council's Points Scheme was continued during the year. The scheme continues to work reasonably satisfactorily but I feel that in the near future the scheme will have to be revised in relation to the overall housing needs of the district.

OVERCROWDING.

Five cases of overcrowding were abated during the year and two new cases were found. The position of the statutory overcrowding cases in the area is, however, very satisfactory ; only eleven cases are known to exist. Many acute cases of moral overcrowding however still exist and the figures do not include those families who are living with parents and friends and are without a house of their own.

Overcrowding Particulars.

(1)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	11
	(b)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	11
	(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	60
(2)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	2
(3)	(a)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	5
	(b)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	24

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Regular inspections have been made at all dairy premises in the district and the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulation, 1949, as applicable to dairies and distributors have been enforced. The common practice of depositing milk bottles and crates on footpaths has been discontinued, apart from isolated instances which are dealt with as they arise.

Number of distributors registered in the area	...	...	29
Number of Dairies registered in the area	...	...	3

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1949.

The licences issued by the Council under the above Regulations are as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested (Dealers)	...	...	...	...	15
Tuberculin Tested (Supplementary)	...	...	...	...	13
Pasteurised (Dealers)	..	...	...	...	13
Pasteurised (Supplementary)	...	...	...	...	15
Sterilised (Dealers)	...	...	...	...	20
Sterilised (Supplementary)	...	...	...	...	7

There were no contraventions of the Regulations during the year.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Area) (No. 3) Order, 1953, became operative in the District as from 1st January, 1954. It is now an offence to sell undesignated milk in the district and has abolished the use of the hand delivery churn and sale of loose milk. All milk is now delivered in sealed bottles.

Five samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination during the year, and one sample produced outside the district was found to be unsatisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The West Riding County Council, acting as Food and Drugs Authority for the area, submitted during the year 49 samples for analysis under the Act.

Number of Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Milk		Drugs		Other Foods	
Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
31	2	1	—	15	—

Number of proceedings—Nil

Cautions issued—Two

FOOD BYELAWS.

Close attention has been paid during the year to the handling and wrapping of food as controlled by the Byelaws. There has generally been a marked improvement particularly in the display of unwrapped food-stuffs. Details of contraventions found at the various food premises are as follows :—

Type of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Contraventions
General Grocery	46	—
Restaurants, Cafe's, Canteens, &c. ...	17	1
Confectionery	11	—
Bakehouses	6	—
Fruit & Vegetables	16	—
Wet Fish	9	2
Fish Frying	14	1
Butchers	20	3
Premises used for preparing of sausages, &c.	6	2

The contraventions found were mainly instances of unwrapped foodstuffs and of confectionery being displayed on open counters where they are liable to contamination by the public.

I am particularly pleased with the progress made in food hygiene in the district since the Food Byelaws were introduced. The Food Traders in general have co-operated with the department most satisfactorily and there is now a noticeable improvement throughout the area in the display of unwrapped foodstuffs and the handling of food generally.

The department has achieved these results by regular visits of inspection and informal discussions with traders and this work continued throughout the year.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

(a) Ice Cream.

Twenty-six premises are registered for the sale of ice cream (pre-packed).

Two premises are registered for the sale and manufacture of ice cream (Cold Mix).

Visits have been made to all registered premises during the year. Two premises only manufacture ice cream and both are manufacturing the complete Cold Mix and comply with the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment Regulations) 1947.

(b) Register of Food (Preparation and Manufacture) Premises.

Eleven premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of food products.

Fourteen are registered for the preservation of fish by cooking.

All the premises now comply with the requirements of the Food & Drugs Act and have been well maintained during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

Regular inspections have been made at the six bakehouses in the area. Throughout the year the general standard of cleanliness has been satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

In accordance with the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1954, the Council considered the condition of the existing private slaughterhouses in the district. It was found that none of the existing slaughterhouses was suitable for the purpose and that on Public Health grounds no licences should be issued, with the exception of the modern slaughterhouse at the Bacon Factory in the district.

During the year regular post mortem inspections of all pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory were carried out. Details of inspections and condemnations are shown as follows :—

No. of Pigs Slaugh- tered	CONDEMNATIONS			
	Tuberculosis	Weight lbs.	Other causes	Weight lbs.
25,474	23 carcasses and organs	3,858	8 carcasses and organs	699
	351 heads	4,212	4 hindquarters	132
	196 plucks	1,372	5 legs	88
	39 mesenteric fats		2 shoulders	35
	and intestines	285	11 heads	132
			3 mesenteric fats	
			and intestines	30
			97 plucks	679
			368 livers	1,464
			245 heart and lungs	980
			190 lungs	570
			48 hearts	48
			75 kidneys	37½
			11 flares	55
			5 shanks	11
			2 undercut	4
			1 foot	1
			trimmings	11
Total		9,727		4,976½

CONDEMNATIONS OF UNSOUND FOOD.

The following items were surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year :—

Boiled Ham	...	...	16	lbs.
Cod	...	...	42	„
Haddock	...	...	42	„
Seedless Raisins	...	...	30	„
CANNED GOODS :—				
Boiled Ham	...	...	50	„
Cooked Gammon	...	...	16	„
Corned Beef...	...	...	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	„
Jellied Veal	...	...	18	„
Ox-tongue	...	...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	„
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Stewed Steak	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Seedling Apples	...	...	48	„
Beans	...	...	1	„
Red Cherries	...	...	2	„
Golden Plums	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Sardines	...	...	1	„
Tomatoes	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	„
Liquid Eggs...	...	...	16	„
Evaporated Milk	...	...	22	pints (Equivalent)

RODENT CONTROL.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

Once more throughout the year much time and attention has been spent on this important work. Treatment of the sewers was carried out involving prebaiting at 51 manholes, takes being recorded at 23 manholes. Later in the year a 10% test baiting was carried out which is to be followed by a maintenance treatment early in 1955. A survey and treatment of the Council's refuse tip at Northorpe Old Sewerage Works was made during the year. In addition 47 treatments were carried out at 32 private premises and 15 business premises.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 places an obligation on the Local Authority to ensure that as far as practicable its area is kept free from rats and mice. District Councils are directly responsible for the administration of the Act. The Act provides for the submission of reports to the Ministry and the making of grants to Local Authorities of one-half of the irrecoverable expenditure incurred by them in the performance of their functions under Part I of the Act.

Responsibilities are placed on Local Authorities to ensure that the provisions of the Act are carried out in their area. The procedure recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is being carried out. Mr. J. Brown, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. F. F. W. Popplewell have been largely responsible for carrying out this work in a most efficient manner.

SCAVENGING.

The Scavenging of the District during the year has been satisfactory. A weekly collection of refuse is maintained with the exception of holiday periods. The Department has a fleet of modern Refuse Collecting Vehicles, and the district has a Refuse Collection Service which will bear favourable comparison with that of any similar district.

Details of the work carried out by the Department during the year are set out below :—

Wagon No.	Loads to tip	Bins	Privies	Ashpits	Pail Closets	Trade Refuse
1	715	91,957	12	4	1	—
2	564	10,099	1171	721	2784	615
3	780	88 543	—	—	129	—
Totals	2059	190,599	1183	725	2914	615

The Council are fortunate in that excellent tipping facilities are available for many years to come.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

EXPENDITURE				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	...	...	...	5161	14	11						
National Insurance	...	...	...	174	0	0						
Superannuation	...	...	...	93	0	0						
				—————			5448	14	11			
Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...				250	0	0			
Vehicle—Licence and Insurance							192	19	0			
Petrol and Oil	...	...	...				620	6	3			
Rents	...	...	...				50	0	0			
Salvage	...	...	...				32	7	3			
Loan Charges	...	...	...				280	0	0			
Sundries	...	...	...				28	0	3			
							—————			6902	7	8
INCOME												
Trade Refuse	...	...	...				120	0	0			
Salvage	...	...	...				760	15	1			
							—————			880	15	1
NET COST				...			£6021	12	7			

SALVAGE 1954-1955.

The results of the salvage effort during the year are set out below. The income amounting to £760 15s. 1d. is again very gratifying.

I thank all those householders and business houses who have throughout the year regularly saved their waste paper. This material is now practically the only article salvaged. We rely on a substantial income from Salvage to assist in the economic running of the Cleansing Department and it is now more essential than ever that the Public co-operate in this work.

SALVAGE RETURNS.

1953-54						1954-55					
Tonnage			Income			Tonnage			Income		
T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
133	17	2	792	18	4	112	3	2½	760	15	1

INCOME FROM SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS.

				Tonnage			Income		
				T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Paper	...	...	...	104	0	2½	733	7	6
Scrap Metal	...	...	...	5	4	3	18	6	7
Tins	...	...	...	2	16	0	6	15	0
Rags	...	...	...		2	1	2	6	0
				112	3	2½	£760	15	1

INCOME FROM SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS—1940-54.

				Tonnage			Income		
				T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
1940-50	...	...	...	2015	16	1	8284	5	6
1951	...	...	...	181	6	2	1905	4	4
1952	...	...	...	169	17	1	1101	16	8
1953	...	...	...	133	17	2	792	18	4
1954	...	...	...	112	3	2½	760	15	1
				2613	1	0½	£12844	19	11

The above are the results of the salvage efforts in the area during the past years and indicate the benefits accruing to the nation and to the district by this means.

APPENDICES.

- A.** Vital Statistics of the Mirfield Urban District for 1945-1954.
- B.** Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates of Mirfield for the past twenty years.
- C.** Notifications of Infectious Disease in Mirfield Urban District, 1935-1954.
- D.** Adoptive Acts in force in the District.
Bye-Laws in force in the District.
- E.** Staff of the Health Department.

APPENDIX A

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1945-1954.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Net Deaths belonging to the District		
				Under 1 year		At all ages
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births	No.
1945	11,070	197	17.8	5	25.4	140
1946	11,480	154	13.4	5	32.0	163
1947	11,690	239	20.4	8	33.5	192
1948	11,950	205	17.2	6	29.2	170
1949	11,940	187	15.6	4	21.3	167
1950	11,930	168	14.1	1	6.0	149
1951	11,840	195	16.5	7	35.9	164
1952	11,760	196	16.7	4	20.4	174
1953	11,830	151	12.8	3	19.9	165
1954	11,850	176	14.8	5	28.4	142

APPENDIX B

**INFANTILE AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES OF
MIRFIELD FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS.**

Year	Births	Infant Deaths	Maternal Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1935	169	7	—	41·4	—
1936	144	7	—	48·6	—
1937	142	7	1	49·3	6·8
1938	146	6	1	41·1	6·5
1939	121	7	—	57·8	—
1940	132	6	—	45·1	—
1941	112	11	—	97·3	—
1942	158	11	—	69·6	—
1943	161	4	—	24·8	—
1944	193	6	1	31·1	5·2
1945	197	5	—	25·4	—
1946	154	5	—	32·0	—
1947	239	8	—	33·5	—
1948	205	6	—	29·2	—
1949	187	4	—	21·3	—
1950	168	1	—	6·0	—
1951	195	7	—	35·9	—
1952	196	4	1	20·4	4·9
1953	151	3	—	19·9	—
1954	176	5	—	28·4	—

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE in Mirfield Urban District, 1935-1954.

Year	Smallpox	Polioencephalitis and Polioencephalitis	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Malaria	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Encephalitis Lethargica	Dysentery	Other Diseases	Totals
1935	—	—	—	28	17	5	1	6	—	—	2	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	72
1936	—	—	—	14	11	2	—	4	—	1	2	1	6	6	—	—	—	1	—	48
1937	—	—	—	17	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	3	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	37
1938	—	—	1	31	3	4	—	4	—	—	2	1	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	58
1939	—	—	—	5	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	27
1940	—	—	—	13	22	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	7	3	237	3	—	—	—	293
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	109	20	4	—	5	—	—	5	—	5	3	33	11	—	—	—	195
1943	—	1	—	60	23	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	233	7	—	1	—	339
1944	—	—	—	22	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	6	2	12	5	—	—	—	55
1945	—	—	—	26	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	110	6	—	—	—	157
1946	—	—	—	17	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	18	5	—	—	—	49
1947	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	5	172	5	—	—	—	200
1948	—	—	—	16	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	2	6	3	43	20	—	1	—	97
1949	—	11	1	6	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	11	3	140	26	—	1	1	202
1950	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	1	—	—	2	—	10	1	109	27	—	1	—	167
1951	—	—	—	24	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	3	110	33	—	1	—	188
1952	—	2	—	9	—	2	—	3	—	—	9	—	7	—	55	29	—	—	—	113
1953	—	3	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	2	130	3	—	—	—	157
1954	—	1	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	26

ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC., IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Act	Date of Operation
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—	
Part III	1st July, 1891
Private Street Works Act, 1892	1st June, 1899
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—	
Sections 27 and 33 and the whole of Part III	28th September, 1909
Part VI	17th January, 1921
Sections 15 to 23 inclusive	24th August, 1926
Public Health Act, 1925 :—	
Sections 13 to 19 (inclusive), 23 to 33 (inclusive), 35, 36 to 43 (inclusive) and Part IV	18th October, 1926
Sections 21, 22, 44 and Part V	1st February, 1927
Part VI	8th September, 1925
Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946	18th March, 1949

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Cleansing of Footways	1874
Scavenging	1874
Hackney Carriages	1881
Offensive Trades	1922
Public Parks and Recreation Grounds	1928
Smoke Abatement	1929
Slaughter-houses	1932
New Streets	1932
Buildings	1939
Sale of Food	1949
Building	1953

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Medical Officer of Health.
Divisional Medical Officer.

Sanitary Inspector's Staff.

H. H. JOHNSON, M.S.I.A., Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Chief Sanitary Inspector. Cleansing Officer.

J. BROWN, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods. Certificate in Sanitary Science. Additional Sanitary Inspector.

Mrs. W. BROWN, Clerk. (Commenced 9th August, 1954).

Divisional Public Health Staff (Division 17, comprising Spenborough and Mirfield Urban Districts).

Medical Staff.

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MARGARET M. BREARLEY, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant County Medical Officer. (Resigned 6th April, 1954).

GEORGE CUST, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant County Medical Officer. (Commenced 6th September, 1954).

Clerical Staff.

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Miss G. M. HARTLEY

Mrs. M. HAYNES. (Commenced 4th August, 1954).

Miss N. HOLLIDAY. (Commenced 11th October, 1954).

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Mrs. M. MYERS. (Resigned 31st October, 1954).

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(Leave of absence from 21st September, 1954).

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(Commenced 16th December, 1954).

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Mr. B. D. VAINES, M.Ch.S., Chi opodist.

Miss D. RENDER, M.C.S.P., Physiotherapist.

Mr. L. WITTELS, M.D. (Vienna), D.O., Consultant Ophthalmologist.

Miss L. M. BALL, Home Teacher of Mental Defectives.
(Resigned 30th June, 1954).

Mrs. M. M. DE LA COUR, Mental Health Social Worker.

Mrs. S. M. KEARNEY, Speech Therapist. (Resigned 11th December, 1954).

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